

SECOND DAY OF THE CELEBRATION

(Concluded from Page 1.)

The column. In the first were the United Mine Workers of Forest City, Vandling and Richmond, composing Locals 179, 189, 195, 41 and 98. Federal union, No. 742, of Forest City, also marched in this division.

The second division comprised the United Mine Workers of Archbald, Jermyn and Mayfield, who compose Locals 925, 1682, 1797, 1925, 1194 and 124.

In the third division were the trades unions of Carbondale: Federal union, No. 7204; International Association of Machinists, Carpenters and Joiners, No. 512; Federal union, No. 3538; Journeymen Barbours, Typographical union, No. 239; Cigar-makers' union, No. 429; United Brewery Workers, Silk Mill union and Retail Clerks' association.

Locals 84, 161, 1606, 26, 877, 969, 165 and 176, of Carbondale and vicinity, made up the fourth division.

The grand marshal was John H. Garney, and his chief of staff, John H. Hernes. Aides to the grand marshal were John D. Jones, of Vandling; Robert Holloway, of Forest City; Captain McAndrew, of Archbald; James Eustace and Andrew J. Egan.

At the head of the procession, Chief McAndrew, Captain Neary and a squad of police, rode like trained cavalry.



ARCHIBALD LAW, First Mining Engineer of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Archibald Law, the chief respondent in a full dress uniform and jeweled sword.

In the sixteen carriages which headed the first division were the distinguished visitors, clergy, city officials and officers of the various locals of the United Mine Workers.

First carriage—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, Miss Morris, secretary to President Mitchell; J. R. Walsh, president Central Labor union; Hon. John W. Kilpatrick, mayor of Carbondale.

Second carriage—T. J. Nicholls, of Nanticoke, president District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America; Henry J. Collins, of Carbondale, national committee man, United Mine Workers of America; Edward McKee, of McKeesport, national committee man, United Mine Workers of America; Paul Pulaski, vice-president, District No. 8, United Mine Workers of America.

Third carriage—Anthony Schaefer, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., national organizer, United Mine Workers of America; Adam Rysavage, vice-president, District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America; Joseph de Seranni, of Hazleton, national organizer, United Mine Workers of America; Edward Gerrity, of Local 84.

Fourth carriage—Rev. A. F. Chaffee, pastor of Carbondale Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. Charles Lee, pastor of Carbondale Presbyterian church; Rev. W. A. Gorman and Rev. George J. Dixon, assistant pastors of the Church of St. Rose de Lima, Carbondale.

Fifth carriage—Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, pastor of Trinity church; Rev. P. C. Ehinger, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church; Rev. M. C. Elliott, pastor of First Congregational church; Rev. H. J. Whalen, pastor of Berean Baptist church.

Sixth carriage—Rev. Anthony S. Carroll, Rev. W. B. Grey.

Seventh carriage—P. P. Connor, city treasurer; J. P. Wheeler, city controller; W. W. Fleischer, president of select council; W. J. Collins, president of common council.

Eighth carriage—S. H. Kopp, city engineer; Morgan Thomas, president of the poor board; Patrick E. Hughes, president of the school board.

Ninth carriage—William H. Arthur, M. P. Garry, Thomas Costello, Thomas J. Monaghan, James Burns.

Tenth carriage—John Burke, George Freehan, John E. Matthews, Patrick Boland, Michael O'Neill.

Eleventh carriage—Thomas Flannery, Captain Dennis Gilhoed, Frank Willis, Henry Inch, John Milligan.

Twelfth carriage—Martin McKenna, Henry Jordan, Thomas Lynott, Anthony Hoban, Thomas Mooney.

Thirteenth carriage—Martin Golden, James Llewellyn.

Fourteenth carriage—Richard Llewellyn, P. F. Carroll, William J. Jones, Thomas Murphy.

Fifteenth carriage—William Monaghan, Joseph Hamilton, John Fievelan, Joseph Emmet, Thomas Coggins, Jacob Heath.

Sixteenth carriage—Henry Perry, Anthony Connor, Michael McGarry, Henry Whittington, James Morrissey.

Seventeenth carriage—James Munley, John Murray, George Bryan.

Eighteenth carriage—Patrick Hart, Francis Hooper, George Gausoit, Anthony Pell, Sany Pell, Michael Healey.

IN COMMEMORATION OF FIRST OPENING

Unveiling of a Monument in Front of the First Underground Anthracite Mine.

Probably the most significant of the day's events, at least the one most closely linked with the early history of the city, was the unveiling of the monument or tablet which was erected in front of the first underground anthracite coal mine in America, in public commemoration of the event.

The importance of the unveiling can be appreciated when it is kept in mind that the opening of this mine was the starting point of the history of Carbondale, and incidentally, the history of the anthracite mining industry. Around this happening, therefore, it might be said revolved the ideas and interests of the jubilee celebration. For this reason this feature of the exercises claimed chief interest.

The site of the old opening is opposite Seventh avenue at the foot of the embankment that leads up to the West Side. The monument is a block about five feet high, quarried from one of the nearby quarries, which yield a superior quality of building stone. Prior to the opening of the exercises, the stone was wrapped with the American flag which was removed by Mayor Kilpatrick, who was the chairman of the occasion.

The unveiling followed the labor parade which ended shortly after 1 o'clock. A happy incident of the exercises was the presence of Charles Law, the first son of Archibald Law, the first mining engineer of the Delaware and Hudson company, the man who opened the very mine, whose existence the monument perpetuated.

There was a great throng to witness the event. On the brink of the embankment on the old opening stood Mayor Kilpatrick, G. F. Schager, of the executive committee, who directed the program; Reese Hughes, whose father worked in the mine and who delivered the chief address; Patrick Kearney, of the West Side, probably the oldest active miner in Carbondale, and who was Mr. Hughes' partner, as the miners are wont to call their fellow chamber workers. In a carriage along the roadway that skirts the monument, were President T. D. Nicholls of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, and "Mother" Jones, the doubly champion of united labor. The Mayor band was present and played patriotic airs.

Mayor Kilpatrick's Greeting. After being presented by Mr. Schager Mayor Kilpatrick gave a hearty welcome to the multitude and pointed out the significance of the occasion. He then assumed the chairmanship of the exercises and introduced Reese W. Hughes. Mr. Hughes was chosen because of his father having been a miner in the early history of the city and because of the fact that he had his father's mine and by reason of his himself being concerned in some tragic happenings about the old workings here.

Mr. Hughes became reminiscent in his talk. He is well acquainted with the early history of the mines in and about Carbondale, because of facts that he found his father's mine and by reason of his himself being concerned in some tragic happenings about the old workings here.

Mr. Hughes averred that the opening of the mine was a fact that would never be obliterated from the history of Carbondale and the anthracite regions, but would be conspicuous until the final chapter of the career of Carbondale would have been written. His first recollection of this first mine was when he carried the dinner pail to his father, who was one of the gang in the small opening. Mr. Hughes also recalled and related two tragedies of the mines—the cave-in and the flooding of the "dip." In the latter, Mr. Hughes was one of the rescuers. There were 100 men in the mine and believing that they were not alive, caskets were floated in, after allowing about a week for

the water to recede, and the dead bodies of the men located, locked in the embrace of each other. He referred in an interesting way to the primitive methods of mining, describing how the coal was "secured" in obedience to the orders of the company's bosses, the hake with teeth three inches apart employed to collect the coal and of his having dined in a shaft day 15 to 18 jacks in breaking up the coal. He concluded with an expression of his pride to be called to address the assemblage.

Charles Law's Talk. Charles Law, of Pittston, was happily present at the unveiling and his presence lent additional interest because of his father, Archibald Law, being the one who drove the opening, which has since been followed by hundreds all over the anthracite region. It was especially appropriate, therefore, that Mr. Law should be heard, and Mayor Kilpatrick requested him to add to the occasion with an address.

Mr. Law's response was chiefly an expression of his pride at being able to be present at the event which was commemorative in a way of his father's work and activity in the early days of coal mining in which his name reached such great proportions and which is of paramount importance in the industrial life of these valleys.

Mr. Law assured the multitude that no error had been made in designating this as the first underground opening, for he himself had the words of his own father that this was the site of the first mine.

"Often," said Mr. Law, "my father in our walks about this place—and this was very often, for we lived on the top of this hill, where I was born—would say, 'Now, Charlie, I won't likely live so long as you to speak of this fact, but if it's ever disputed as to where the first underground opening was, you can tell them that it was here.' Then he would point to this very spot. This was fully fifty years ago, when the opening, which has since been covered, was visible."

Mr. Law, through personal observation and the knowledge spread within the family circle by his father, verified the other facts about early mining operations, the openings further along on the hillside, and the driving of Townsend's and Ingham's levels and the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mines.

President Nichols Talks. President Thomas D. Nicholls, of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, was also made one of the speakers of the occasion. His was a tribute to Carbondale in the sturdy men who opened and developed the mines hereabouts; who made the beginning of the anthracite coal industry, the industry that is responsible, he said, for Pennsylvania's immense wealth, her commercial prestige and power; for the untold thousands of men who have given possession of the magic power stored therein, which was the direct cause of the effects we see about us now; the railroads that unite all the cities and towns of the country, the factories and mills that employ so many thousands. All of these owe their existence to the power stored in coal, which was discovered and developed by the pioneers of Carbondale.

"Mother" Jones delivered the concluding talk. Her address was characteristically pithy. She played the realists and predicted the early subjugation of these "masters" of the working people, declaring that the country is on the eve of the great industrial revolution and that the opening of the twentieth century was displacing the dawn of the early noon of the working people, "the twentieth century revolutionaries who had the blood of Patrick Henry and Jefferson coursing in their veins and who would go to the ballot boxes crying to the candidates to keep their hands off, that they (the working people) were well able to look after their own rights."

The tablet on the monument reads: THE FIRST UNDERGROUND MINE OPENED HERE, June, 1831, by Archibald Law, first mining engineer of the Delaware and Hudson company, John Wurts, president, John H. Wurts, treasurer.

Officers of the Delaware and Hudson company, 1901: Robert M. Olyphant, President; P. M. Olyphant, secretary; C. A. Walker, treasurer; C. C. Howe, superintendent mining department.

Founded in 1801, the 50th anniversary of the City of Carbondale.

There was a brilliant display of fireworks on Sandy's hill last night. The spot chosen was an elevation which afforded the best advantage for the

display, which included everything from bombs that almost shook the hills to exploding to splendid net pieces. The piece de resistance was one which spelled in vari-colored fire the words "Golden Jubilee, 1851-1901."

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The Fates, or anybody or any old thing you want to call it, were unkind to say the least, to the labor men who gathered on Sandy's hill yesterday afternoon to the number of about 2000 to listen to President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, "Mother" Jones and the other speakers who were to participate in the afternoon's programme, devised to put the finishing touches to the Labor day celebration. In the midst of Mr. Mitchell's address the rain which had been threatening for some time, disturbed matters began to fall. It continued to drop, bigger drops following the big ones until the spectators were being treated to a free shower bath. Mr. Mitchell was willing to stick it out, for the shower promised to be short-lived, and the multitude was more willing and in a loud chorus shouted its willingness to defy the brave to hear him, but the rain pelted so hard that Mr. Mitchell could not make himself heard and had to give way to the superior force of the elements. This Mr. Mitchell resented exceedingly, since he had just entered into the discussion of the eight-hour day proposition for mine workers and was anxious to discuss the subject.

The Opening. President John Walsh, of the Central Labor union, was the chairman. He presented Mayor Kilpatrick, who welcomed the visiting miners and extended to them the freedom of the city.

Edward McKay, of McKeesport, of the national board of Mine Workers; President Nichols, of District No. 1, and Paul Pulaski, vice president of the Sixth district of the United Mine Workers, preceded Mr. Mitchell. The burden of the talks was the encouragement of the members of the union, and counseling them to continue the spirit and good behavior displayed since the spring agreement with the coal operators, which would, they declared, be a big factor in bringing about what was aimed at by the organization, the conference with the operators' chief among these.

What Mine Workers Have Done. Coming down to the purpose of the gathering of workmen, which was to

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